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The Hamilton SPECTATOR

VOL. 19 Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., December 3, 1965 NO. 10

Hamilton Students Yet Unaffected By Viet Nam Draft

Students Receive 2-S Deferments

—by Thomas Crane

Against the background of the ever-widening conflict in Vietnam, the Selective Service has advised students with military service obligations that the draft picture has not radically altered their status up to now. The situation, however, could change if the war escalates further.

Despite the doubled draft calls in recent months, there are no plans to draft full-time students in college or graduate schools. Non-students without other deferments in the 19-26 age range, however, face imminent conscription.

The current large calls have resulted from President Johnson's decision to increase the size of the armed forces from 2.7 million to 3 million by the middle of next year. It was to meet this goal that draft levies were increased. The recent calls have necessitated a change in the earlier policies of deferring part-time students and married men.

The increased quotas have not yet affected students to a large extent, because of increased enlistments and the large pool of eligible men. There are currently 17,670,000 men in the draft-prone 19-26 age range. If not deferred, men in this age range would be the first to be called. This pool of men has been reduced over one-half to 209,000 since the recent rise in quotas.

Among the reasons for deferment are fatherhood, work in defense job, physical or mental deformity, or classification as a full-time student. The drop in the number of 1-A's has caused local boards to be more strict in the granting of deferments, but bar-

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DePuy Rules Out Phones Until '66

"It will be neither practical nor financially possible to install private telephones in College dormitories this year," according to a recent statement from Associate Dean Hadley S. DePuy.

"Although our initial reaction was favorable . . . and after we had entered well into the discussion of this matter," said DePuy, "the telephone company told us of the high cost which would have to be borne by the College before private telephones coulld be installed."

This decision will be reviewed in 1966, when the College plans for future needs, he said.

The high installation costs, according to DePuy, are due to the fact that underground cable lines between dormitories will have to be enlarged, and that extension lines within the dormitories will have to be installed at considerable cost to the College.

Rockefeller on Mental Health

by Jim Meade and Ralph Klein

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, speaking before a crowded auditorium at the Kernan School in Utica on Wednesday night, entertained questions for over two hours. Among the questions were many concerning the quality of treatment given patients in our state mental institutions.

In a preliminary statement, Rockefeller said that the State is making great strides in treating mental illness, stressing that "intensive treatment has made it possible to cure mental illness" in many cases where it was not previously possible. The treatment of mental illness goes "to the very heart of our future as a community, and I feel very deeply about it."

Dr. T. Campbell Goodman, head pediatrician at the Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown, criticized the state's mental hygiene program, saying, "The hospitals in this state are grossly understaffed, and many of the physicians now working are unqualified."

In regard to the Binghamton State Hospital, Goodman said that a ward of 60 beds for boys aged 5 to 16 has not had a child psychiatrist in residence for 15 months. Furthermore, argued Goodman afterwards, "There is only one child psychiatrist as advisor to the Department of Mental Hygiene, and he has not visited the Binghamton Hospital in *at least* 10 *years*.

Rockefeller asked Dr. Lang, associate commissioner of Mental Hygiene, to explain what the state is presently doing to attract personnel to work in state institutions. Lang emphasized the difficulties in attracting trained psychiatrists when only 6 per cent of medical school graduates are interested in treating mental health.

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Gov. Rockefeller, who spoke Wednesday night at the Kernon School in Utica, declared that the treatment of mental illness goes "to the very heart of our future as a community, and I feel very deeply about it."

Horace Silver To Play Saturday; Icemen To Meet Vermont, Norwich

The Horace Silver Quintet, led by a former protege of Stan Getz, will perform tomorrow night at 8:30 in the Chapel as the headlining attraction of Jazz Weekend.

In addition to the concert, the winter sports' campaign will begin this weekend. The varsity hockey will face off against the University of Vermont tonight at 8 o'clock and then meet Norwich tomorrow at 2 p.m. in the Sage Rink.

The varsity basketball squad will travel to meet Hobart at 8:45 tonight and will play its first home game of the season against Union at 7 p.m., tomorrow.

The varsity swimming team will also open its season this weekend. It will go against Harpur tomorrow at 1:30 in the Hamilton gymnasium.

The sports' schedule for the weekend will be rounded off by a freshman swimming meet here against Harpur at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow and by two freshman basketball games; the first at Hobart at 6:45 tonight and the second here against Union at 5:15 p.m. tomorrow.

Horace Silver, former protege of Stan Getz and winner of the 1954 Downbeat Critics' Award, will play tomorrow night at 8:30 in the Chapel.

Kinokunst will present *400 Blows* both tonight and tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Chemistry auditorium.

Horace Silver, who is recognized by many of his colleagues as one of the greatest pianists, began his study of piano not because of a profound need, he says, but because he desired the companionship of a young lady who studied piano.

He soon concluded that a fundamental background in music was necessary, and so he began to study seriously. Silver was in high school at this time and was eligible for the school band. Unfortunately, piano lessons were not given, and he had to settle for a tenor saxaphone.

After graduating from high school and being classified 4-F because of a back ailment, he began playing clubs in and around Norwalk, Conn. While playing at a club in Hartford, he was "discovered" and subsequently hired by Stan Getz.

He worked for Getz for a year and then went to New York and joined Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers.

Students without social tickets at tomorrow's concert will be charged $5, according to Social Committee chairman, Tom Schwarz.

PARTY SCHEDULE

DKE: Sat., 10 p.m.-2 a.m.; band, couples $2.

DP: 10 p.m.-2 a.m.; band; couples $1.

DU: Sat., 10 p.m.-2 a.m.; band; by invitation only.

TKE & Gryphon: Sat., at Gryphon, 10 p.m.-2 a.m.; band; by invitation only.

Students, Faculty Support U. S. Aid To Viet Nam

Students Favor Intensified War

—by Lawson Scholnicoff and Joe Willner

Nearly half of the faculty and a majority of the students favor stepping up the American war effort in Viet Nam, while only a handful of students and no faculty members favor a unilateral withdrawal of American forces from South Viet Nam, according to Tuesday's *Spectator* poll.

Solid majorities of both students and faculty members indicated that the United States has an obligation to provide active military assistance to South Viet Nam. Approximately 40 per cent of the student body and nearly 30 per cent of the faculty responded to the *Spectator* questionaire.

A fourth of the faculty and just over a fifth of the students favor the continuation of the present U.S. policy in Viet Nam, while the same number favor the immediate cessation of U.S. military action to press for an immediate negotiated settlement.

Most students and faculty members polled disagreed with the aims of the recent demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam, but a clear majority of both groups indicated that the demonstrators have every right to make their views known through public demonstrations.

Of the faculty members who responded, a surprising 26 per cent indicated that the US should use atomic weapons against North Viet Nam and Red China, a course of action endorsed by only 4.67 per cent of the students. One faculty member commented that

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Three Professors Leave Next Term

Three Hamilton professors, Earl W. Count, Philip V. Rogers, and C. Lafayette Todd will be on sabbatical leave from the College next semester.

Prof. Count will spend the semester as a visiting professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. He will lead seminars for graduate students and faculty, and will continue his research on the biogram. Count will also serve as a consultant to Tulane's expanding physical anthropology department.

Rogers will also be on leave second semester. He will do research work at Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., on a project he started ten years ago.

Todd will be at San Francisco State College studying general semantics under Prof. S. I. Hayakawa, noted authority in semantics. He will also observe speech teaching at Berkeley and other west coast schools.

Republican Talks on His Party, Explains Nomination of Goldwater

Using an oratorical style reminiscent of his speech which seconded the nomination of Governor Nelson Rockefeller at the 1964 Republican National Convention, Theodore R. McKeldin, the Republican Mayor of Baltimore, addressed about eighty people in the Chapel last night from a prepared text.

He later spoke extemporaneously on the 1964 presidential election, explaining his endorsement of President Johnson and asserting that "I am still a Republican and will continue to be a Republican as long as men like the newly-elected mayor of New York City, Governor Rockefeller, and Governor Romney control the national party."

From his prepared text, the former Governor of Maryland repudiated the idea that "college students should keep their mouths shut about public affairs."

"As the inheritors of a great tradition and a great mess," students have a duty to examine the world about them and plan for the future.

"Demonstrations, like atomic reactors," McKeldin stated, "are valuable when they are under control and dangerous when out of control."

He concluded his text with a plea to students: "Never allow yourself to be stopped from beginning the struggle to reduce to order the chaotic world."

Speaking extemporaneously, McKeldin explained that he was a Republican because his grandfather and father had been members of the GOP. However, "just as my father left the Republican party to vote for Teddy Roosevelt (1912), I left the party once too."

In the 1964 presidential election, McKeldin made speeches for President Johnson in Baltimore because he was opposed to Senator Goldwater's vote on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and because he "could not take" William Miller's description of immigrants as "scum of Europe."

The Mayor said that Goldwater's vote on the civil rights bill grew out of an "understanding" between the Arizona Senator and his "brother from Alabama" (Governor George Wallace).

Explaining that "nothing endears a candidate to politicians more than a proven ability to raise money, McKeldin attributed Goldwater's success in San Francisco to the fact that "for four years Goldwater toured the country, raising and giving money for Republican candidates as Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Finance Committee."

A Rockefeller Republican who has never lost the support of Negro and Jewish groups in any election, the mayor concluded with the hope that there will always be at two party system in the United States.

Rocky Questioned on Mental Health

Describing one program designed to attract young people to professions in psychiatry and related fields, Lang said that Letchworth Village in Thiells, N.Y. invites a number of high school seniors to spend the summer working with the mentally retarded. Mentioning an even bolder program of recruitment now being considered, Lang said, "We have even thought of the possibility of contacting college students" to interest them in working with the mentally ill.

Dr. Mary Goodman of Cooperstown censured the state's passion for building hospitals and beds—for example Rockefeller's recent plan to spend $600 million to expand facilities — when the state does not even have the trained personnel to staff the present hospitals.

She later cited as support for her argument the following statement from the October 1965 speech of Michael Gorman, executive diretor of the National Committee Against Mental Illness: *"They must have discovered a new therapy in New York State. The mental patient walks into a building and stands there. There is little or no staff because of personnel shortages. But the patient goes into an empty building every day for an hour and, after a few weeks, comes out cured. A shiny new center building will NOT cure one child, even by osmosis."*

Added Dr. Goodman, "There is no bed for a shizophrenic child in this state between Poughkeepsie and Rochester."

One lady pleaded, "But you just don't know unless you commit yourself to one of them what conditions are like in those hospitals." She spoke of a close friend of hers, "no more mental than you are," who will probably be forced to spend the rest of her life in an institution.

Moreover, she continued, "People who are mean and dangerous are thrown together in the same wards." Things were so bad in California recently, she went on, that Governor Brown had to conduct an investigation."

He found many cases of attendants cruelly treating young children, and in one instance he had to discharge attendants for having "choked children with hot towels so as not to leave any marks."

Gorman's speech supported the woman's testimony, for, in his words, "To any of you who have any illusions about the type of 'treatment' given children in the Gothic institutions (i.e. the New York State Mental Hospitals), I respectfully suggest that you talk to some of the children in these hospitals. I have, and it is a very bitetr experience."

Shortly after the woman had finished, Rockefeller acknowledged another speaker conerned with the problem of mental illness—Ralph Klein '66. Klein reiterated the need to improve present onditions and attract qualified personnel to the present institutions instead of merely constructing more undermanned edifices.

He continued, "Dr. Lang said that salaries have been increasing steadily to attract better attendants. Since the present beginning salary is $3,700, I, wonder what the salaries have been increased from."

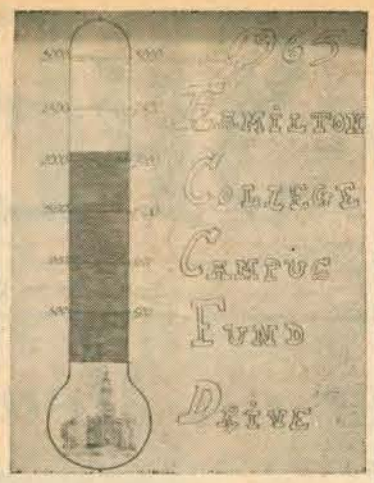
Citing Marcy State Hospital as an example of "horrible conditions," Klein emphasized that, though the governor contended that the personnel to patient ratio is almost 2:1, Marcy has a ratio of trained psychotherapists to patients of no better than 70:1. After listing his arguments Klein said, "If you haven't already, Governor Rockefeller, I suggest you spend a day on the wards of one of our mental institutions to see what it's really like."

As soon as the meeting adjourned, several informal groups formed to discuss the evening's events. Klein presented Rockefeller with a petition signed by over 150 members of the College community. Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert L. McManus then buttonholed Klein and spoke with him for about 15 minutes, asking about the scources of his information. The press secretary was particularly interested in Klein's talk with assistant press secretary Dan Barr, of which he had had no previous knowledge. Barr had told Klein that the governor is reluctant to accept federal funds because "federal funds mean federal intervention." Both Rockefeller and McManus said the state would accept funds from any source.

Another group formed and discussed the problem of mental health. One woman, mother of a 17-year-old retarded daughter, said that, though someday she is going to have to commit her daughter to an institution, she is worried about sending her to a state institution.

Goodman and his wife elaborated their arguments against the present state institutions, describing, for example, the Binghamton State hospital in which "55 boys are locked up with two untrained attendants night after night, and no parent is ever allowed to visit the bed in which her child sleeps."

As the group was dispersing, everyone agreed to circulate to as many people as possible the speech of Michael Gorman, a speech in which a man who has for years visited and studied hospitals throughout the country says, *Sending an emotionally ill child off to a children's unit in a state mental hospital . . . is frequently the first step in the abandonment of that child."*



The Campus Fund Drive has collected over $2100 to date, according to Robert "Chops" DiClerico, drive organizer. The fund drive will end next Friday, and "students are encouraged to give generously," said DiClerico. Last year's total proceeds for the drive were $1900, andt his year's goal has been set at $3000.

Y.A.F. To Debate At 22 Colleges On Viet Nam

"Debate-In's" on the war in Vietnam have been scheduled next Tuesday on 22 campuses across the country. The "Debate-In's" will feature debates between college members of Young Americans for Freedom, a large national conservative youth organization, and representatives of Students for a Democratic Society, the left wing pacifist organization which is calling for an immediate end to the war in Vietnam.

Major colleges and universities where "Debate-In's" will be held include City College of New York, University of Michigan, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, Smith College, Bradley University, Colgate University, and Michigan State University.

"We have very good prospects," said Tom Huston, YAF national chairman, "for at least 25 more 'Debate-In's' on campuses in such states as California, Texas, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Indiana and Ohio.

Delegates Represent Hill

This year the Root-Jessup Public Affairs Council has intensified its efforts to send student delegations to collegiate conferences. Working with an increased budget, the Council plans to send representatives to six or seven conferences during the course of the year.

The delegations which are sent to these conferences do not consist solely of member of the Council, according to Kim Sargent, Council president. Genuine interest in the conference is the only criterion used in choosing delegates. In most areas, the Council will defray a part of the expenses involved.

In November 19, a delegation of six was sent to Skidmore College for a two-day conference on "Scandanavia." This weekend Bill Darrin and Rick Watson are attending the Seventh Annual Student Conference held at West Point Military Academy. The topic under discussion is "The National Security Policy of the United States."

Tentative plans have been made to send delegates to a Collegiate Council for the United States seminar to be held in New York City next month, in conjunction with Colgate, Elmira, and Wells.

On February 17-19 a delegation of four students will attend the 17th Annual Model Security Council at St. Lawrence University.

On March 10-13 a delegation of six students will go to New York City to attend the 1966 Model General Assembly. Hamilton will represent the views of Albania at this conference.

Harvard University will hold its 3rd Annual China Conference in March, and Hamilton hopes to be represented. On the weekend of April 17th a delegation will be sent to Colgate's conference on disarmament.

Delegations for the conferences next semester have not yet been chosen and students interested in attending any of these conferences should contact Cas Yost, Box 117, Campus Mail.

⅔ Would Fight in South Viet Nam

(Continued from page 1)

"the continuation of the present policy is not enough . . . maximum possible destruction of North Viet Nam is necessary." Another group, composed of 42 per cent of the students and 14.2 per cent of the faculty, advocated intensification of the war, but only with conventional weapons. A third course of action, supported by 17.4 per cent of the students and 4.35 per cent of the faculty, was intensifying the ground war against the VC in the South while limiting our operations elsewhere. Continuation of the present policy of "gradual intensification" was backed by only 21 per cent of the students and 26 per cent of the faculty.

22.7 per cent of the students and 26 per cent of the faculty favored immediate settlement with the VC negotiated on whatever terms we could get, other than complete US withdrawal and immediate South Vietnamese surrender. The unilateral withdrawal of American troops was a solution rejected by all members of the faculty and all but 4.67 per cent of the students.

Despite the few dissenters, there was general agreement among 67.7 per cent of the students and 65.2 per cent of the faculty that the US has an obligation to provide active military assistance to South Viet Nam, but some of these doubted the wisdom of assuming the obligation in the first place.

The demonstrations opposing American policy in Viet Nam have irked many Americans, according to several national polls. However, 62.7 per cent of Hill students and 43.5 per cent of the faculty who do not sympathize with the anti-war demonstrators still feel that they have the right to protest openly. 35.9 per cent of the students and 30.4 per cent of the faculty feel that these demonstrations are a legitimate and necessary means of attempting to influence government policy, but 9 per cent of the students and 13 per cent of the faculty thought the demonstrations to be useless because the government does not listen to them. Another group, consisting of 19.1 per cent of the students and 21.7 per cent of the faculty, felt that these demonstrations hinder the US war effort and encourage the Communists.

Among those polled, 68.8 per cent of the students and 65.2 percent of the faculty felt an obligation to accept military service, even if they disagreed with US policies.

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Sigma XI Sponsors Chemistry Lecture; Dr. Grant Speaks on Effects of Tranquilizers

A select group of interested students and faculty heard Dr. F. W. Grant of the chemistry department speak on "The Metabolic Fate of a Tranquilizing Drug" last Wednesday night in the Science Auditorium.

Since coming to Hamilton from Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Grant has conducted extensive research at Marcy State Hospital, concerning the effects of the drug thorazine. Originally discovered by accident, thorazine was subsequently found to have a startling effect on reducing so-called "anxiety states" in mental patients.

Under the clinical conditions and intensive observation afforded by the hospital, Dr. Grant sought to determine what actions the body takes on the drug and how these actions relate to observed mental states. The greater part of his talk was an elaboration on the techniques employed in and the conclusions obtained from actual research.

He noted that the metabolic breakdown of thorazine yields a variety of lesser products which can be isolated from the body's wastes. Using the technique of thin layer chromatography for this first step, he then had to determine quantitatively the relative amounts of these metabolic by-products present.

Dr. Frederick Grant

The final procedure involved relating changes in the quantities of the metabolites to variations in mental states. One patient, a neurotic, was noticeably anxious on visiting days at the hospital, and the presence of the thorazine breakdown products in her urine decreased markedly at these times. An artificially induced stress in this same patient produced similar results.

Comparable tests conducted on schizophrenics and manac depressives have yielded inconclusive evidence in all but a few studies. Dr. Grant pointed out, however, that his findings to date would "seem to indicate that in a stressful situation the body fights the metabolism of this drug."

Attempts to carry on suitable controls in his research have met, he said, with limited success, for even a small dose of thorazine will put a normal individual to sleep.

Concluding, he cited much of his work as only "preliminary," for verification beyond the isolated almost ideal case histories available at Marcy is required before the mentally ill can benefit from a genuine understanding of the tranquilizer.

Impartial Newspaper Views Civil Rights

(Jim Willse, who, according to his own definition, is "taking a nonvoluntary sabbatical" from Hamilton this semester, is currently a staff reporter for The Southern Courier, *a civil rights newspaper, published weekly in Montgomery, Ala. — Editor's note.)*

by Jim Willse

A few weeks ago in Greenville, Ala., a group of 20 Negro students silently picketed the Greenville Training School, Butler County's all-Negro high school. They were protesting, they said, the inferior brand of education they were receiving.

"You just learn two trades up there: how to pick cotton and how to clean white folks' babies," one student told a reporter. "The school isn't even accredited." Among the students' demands were the immediate appointment of two Negroes to the board of education and open registration for Negroes at the town's white schools.

Superintendent Perplexed

In his office a few miles away, the superintendent of the county schools was perplexed. "I don't know why they're demonstrating," he said. "They have the best physical facilities in the county."

"The school *is* accredited," he went on to explain to the same reporter who had just spoken to the students. "And if any of the Negro parents want to file applications for their children to go to the white schools, we'll accept them."

The white school superintendent didn't know why the Negroes were demonstrating, and the Negroes didn't know why the superintendent would not consider their demands. The only person who had spoken to both sides was the reporter, a member of the staff of the *Southern Courier*. Three days later, the *Courier* ran a front page story about the dispute, and next week the two sides met and began discussions.

Ideally, this is what the *Southern Courier* is all about. A weekly published in Montgomery, Ala., the newspaper tries to report objectively and in depth civil rights news of the state and, where possible, the South. Often, the *Courier* is the only paper in the South to cover race relations events that don't involve violence.

The first issue of the *Southern Courier* was published on July 16, 1965. Since then the paper has climbed from zero circulation to upwards of 15,000, making it one of the largest selling weeklies in the state. *Time* magazine has called the paper a "conscientious crusader" that reports racial news "with a calmness and a dispassion not often found in easily aroused Northern newspapers." And the *Atlanta Constitution* delivers this left-handed compliment: "The *Southern Courier* will disappoint those conditioned readers who take their civil rights nourishment from hallelujah pamphlets and hate sheets."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. 1, NO. 16 Weekend Edition: Oct. 30-31, 1965 TEN CENTS

Two Sides of the Coin in Alabama

Senators Kill Wallace's Bill; All-White Jury Frees Wilkins

Quick Verdict in Hayneville

Succession Bill Loses, 18 to 14

Special Session Ends With Humor, Regrets

Barbour Co. Delegation Visits Federal Officials

The idea for the *Courier* originated two summers ago with a group of Harvard students working with the COFO project in Mississippi. While there, they put together a mimeographed journal that was usually the only source of news about the civil rights movement in the state. Once back in Cambridge, the students, led by junior Peter Cummings, began making plans for a full-fledged newspaper that would report civil rights news in Alabama.

Appeals Made

Letters were sent to past members of the staff of the *Harvard Crimson* and to many Northeastern colleges, including Hamilton, asking for volunteers and contributions. Foundations and individuals were applied to for funds and, over Easter vacation, two students went on a kind of barnstorming tour of the state making contacts and trying to guage the reaction the paper might receive. By the time the *Courier* moved into its first office in a rundown Atlanta, Ga. building, the groundwork had been pretty well laid.

The *Southern Courier's* first editorial explains in part what the paper is attempting to do:

"*The Southern Courier* is an independent newspaper. Our only responsibility is to our readers, the people of Alabama. And our chief concern is the crucial problems that confront Alabamians. We hope to provide accurate information about these problems, and to supply a means of communication for the people who are trying to solve them.

"Independent" Journalism

"*The Southern Courier* cannot ignore the fact that most of Alabama's Negroes are denied . . . basic equities. Therefore we will publish information to help erase the injustices of segregation and prejudice.'"

The key word in the editorial is "independent." The *Courier* is a pro-civil rights newspaper, but it has refused sizable donations from civil rights groups in order to maintain its independence. The paper does not pretend to have the answers to the South's racial questions, it merely reports as accurately as possible what the questions are and what answers, if any, have been found.

Headed by editor Mike Lottman, the *Courier's* 12-man staff

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Paul Goodman

Many students tell me they are in school this year, or in school altogether, to avoid going to the rice paddies. They say it angrily, not slyly. Their moral problem is an unusual one. It is not that they are shirking the army for their personal comfort or their careers — a dodge that occurs at all times and in all countries; rather, they feel they ought to be resisting the present war more honestly, burning draft-cards, going to jail, etc. According to the opinion polls, the President has a solid popular majority for his policy, but I doubt that he has anything like a majority in the colleges, especially among the younger instructors and the students. Thus, I expect the teach-ins and anti-war demonstrations to be stronger and to involve civil disobedience, if only because of these students' self-disgust for their privileged exempt status.

On the other hand, for the students who are not protesters, the draft-policy does not have much patriotic significance. I doubt that there are many students who feel enthusiastic that their college training is an indispensable function of the Great Society and its war effort, so that their student-deferment is valued as a positive good, rather than a lucky break.

Best Students Are Dissenters

Even more serious, however, the most intellectually earnest students are the strongest dissenters, on Civil Rights, University reform, pacifism, opposition to the Viet Nam war. This was evident at Berkeley, where the Free Speech Movement leaders had grades far superior to the average; and the same has just been demonstrated across the country in a report for the Carnegie Corporation: dissent is strongest in schools with the highest academic standing and, in those schools, among the best students. Think of the unfortunate, and dangerous, polarization among young people that this implies. The armed forces tend to be filled with the poor and unschooled. They are drafted, and they also tend to enlist since they are likely to be drafted anyway and they might as well have it over with; besides, in peace-time conditions, the armed services provide education for the ambitious that is better than most high schools and some colleges. In war-time conditions, the selected group at the front understandably resents the protesters at home who are a different bread. A reporter from Danang (Warren Rogers in the *N. Y. Journal American* says, "The 18- and 19-year-olds, fashionably referred to as high school dropouts, have steel in their backbones and maybe too much of what prize-fighters call killer instinct." But the protesters are most often better informed, more reasonable, and even more earnest. Naturally the men at the front think of them as slackers, careerists, beatniks, or nuts.

On the streets, the ever louder crowds that curse the young pacifist demonstrators are in fact likely to be cursing the young people of whom they would ordinarily be most proud and whom they would like their own children to emulate. If the American casualty lists mount, we are bound to see a Know Nothing spirit worse than McCarthyism, for the dissent is more widespread, stubborn, and intellectually critical than it was in McCarthy's time. This is certainly a grim relationship between the community of scholars and society.

Policy Academically Outrageous

Consider another bad aspect of this relationship. Precisely to diminish shirking and to guarantee social utility (according to its lights), as well as to increase recruitment, the government will now exempt only students who get good grades, carry a full course-load, and even are in the sciences rather than the humanities. But this kind of extra-mural pressuring is academically outrageous. The curriculum and level of performance that warrant a student's being in college must be entirely the affair of the student and his professors, otherwise educational process is impossible. For a particular student at a particular time, a light load, off-campus work, a moratorium might be just the right thing. A student's mediocre grades might be quite irrelevant to the question of how much he is profiting. The right curriculum depends on where and how a student is.

I am unwilling in this column to discuss the merits of the Vietnam war as policy — in my opinion, it is both unjust and impolitic — but as an academic I must say this: the pressuring and interference of the draft policy in academic matters are intolerable and poison the atmosphere of the community of scholars. It is the duty of faculty concertedly to protest against them and refuse them, and it is the duty of students to urge the faculty to do so.

In abstract logic, the "just policy" on the student deferment is clear: **Either** the war is just and then nobody should be deferred (except for absolute social or personal necessity); all must be in it together. **Or** the war is unjust and we should get the hell out of it. And abstractly I agree with this forthright reasoning, but —

Since the President does not seem to be about to give up the war, the logic means abolishing the deferment. The students would of course be wildly against it, for various good and bad reasons. Also, University administrators would be against it, since it would diminish their population and grandeur, even if many are students only to avoid the draft. But finally, I think the government itself must shy away from such a step, for it cannot be eager to cope with the unknown, but certainly very large, number of students who oppose war and would strenuously object to being drafted, but who now settle quietly for deferment. At present the government is obviously disposed to get most of its troops from the National Guard and the Reserves, rather than asking for an Emergency and risking debate. Yet this drift toward a big professional army is hazardous to democracy, and we may rue it.

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Editorial —

Mental Health in N.Y.

The Hamilton Big Brother Program is performing a valuable service to Marcy State Hospital, but more importantly, the program gives its participants a firsthand experience of the inadequacies of a state mental institution. Many of those who are or have been Big Brothers are now anxious to give as much time as possible to volunteer programs and are willing to support, help pay for, or even initiate programs to improve facilities for treating the mentally ill.

The facts are that one family in three will at some time place one of its members in a mental hospital. One person in ten is sufficiently sick mentally or emotionally to require professional help. Half the hospital beds in the country are occupied by mental patients.

Presently New York State and Gov. Rockefeller are falling far short in meeting these responsibilities. Wednesday night, the Governor said that, in spite of the present shortage of personnel, the state is proceeding with a $600 million plan for constructing buildings and other mental health facilities. Yet even existing facilities are grossly understaffed.

What will millions of dollars of bricks and mortar do to help the psychotic child who even *now* has not been treated by a qualified psychiatrist for the past 15 months?

We question whether the state is using its money effectively We question whether the state is fulfilling its responsibility to one out of ten of its citizens to provide him with proper care. Moreover, is the state doing all it can to make everyone of us aware of his share in this responsibility? Since conditions in mental institutions are now so inadequate, the state should spend less time praising itself and its mental hygiene program and more time educating the public and enlisting its wholehearted support. —G. N.

Social Committee's Duty

The Social Committee is to be commended for its efforts this semester in bringing good professional entertainment to the Hill. And yet, we question the advisability of rescheduling Jazz Weekend for this first week after Thanksgiving recess — a time when many students find themselves well occupied with preparation for hour examinations and term papers.

It is the duty of the Social Committee to conduct social events throughout the academic year, and yet it should also be the responsibility of the Committee to seek advice from the Student Senate or get a concensus of opinion from the student body in scheduling such events. —G. N.

Parking Regulations

Once upon a time not so long ago Henry T. Ford invented the automobile.

And Hamilton College has yet to have fully accommodated itself to Ford's uncanny invention. Prefering the philosophy of, "if you don't want to join 'em, beat 'em," to its better-known converse proposition, Hamilton placed sturdy posts and chains of unusual rustic beauty at the entrances of the main quadrangle to keep out the unsightly inventions of Ford which were destroying the pristine beauty of the campus. But, the best laid plans of Hamilton College go oft astray, and the entrances were often left unchained. Of course, these irksome inventions of Ford were again able to enter the main quadrangle, and, to the horror of the aesthetically-minded people dedicated to keeping Hamilton beautiful, were even parked there.

Something had to be done, and was. Members of the college maintenance staff were given the opportunity of biting the defenseless hands which fed them. They were given the pleasureable task of handing out parking tickets to anyone reckless enough to leave his car on the quadrangle. They assumed this task with zest and swooped upon cars inevitably and mercilessly. And so the problem of automobiles was solved.

But is this solution indeed the best one? Or, if one is permitted to ask, the fairest one?

We propose, first of all, that warnings, rather than tickets bearing fines, be issued the first time a car is found illegally parked. If, after some reasonable time interval, the car is still illegally parked, then a ticket could be issued. Thus, students would at least be able to park their cars in front of dormitories, so that they might be able to run in to get a book or laundry bag without having to pay a $5 fine.

Secondly, we feel that parking in the main quadrangle should be permitted during weekends from 12 noon, Saturday, through Sunday night. During this period the cars would certainly not be in the way of the maintenance crew.

The *Spectator* feels that adoption of these proposals would greatly alleviate the unnecessary inconvenience posed by the present regulations. J. W.

'Full - Time' Students Still Exempt

(Continued from page 1)

ring further high calls, the present deferment trends should continue.

One of these trends currently urged by the Selective Service is that full-time deferment be granted to undergraduate and graduate students pursuing a "full-time" course of studies. Definition of a "full-time" work load is left up to the individual colleges and universities attended.

According to Dean Tolles, a "full-time" student at Hamilton is "anyone who is making satisfactory progress toward getting a degree." Anyone in residence, then, is given 2-S status. Tolles stated that Hamilton's definition of "full-time" status is "typical of undergraduate institutions."

Classification as a full-time student also applies to graduate students, regardless of their field of studies, as long as they are pursuing what the institution feels is a full-time program toward a degree.

An important consideration by the local board in granting 2-S status is that the graduate student be pursuing his studies without interruption. Graduate students who skip a year and then resume studies are increasingly being refused deferments. Local boards feel that these perpetual students with erratic study records are merely attempting to dodge the draft.

Under current conditions, the Selective Service is urging that such graduate and undergraduate students be classified 2-S. However, this status is only a matter of policy. If manpower needs are raised in future months, this policy could be rescinded. The only ultimate protection college students have from the draft is that they cannot be taken out of any academic year once started.

Student status is extended through the summer months when a student is not attending classes by a 1951 executive order which exempts those accepted by a school for the coming aademic year. This order is still in effect. College seniors planning to attend a graduate school next year will not be drafted under current conditions upon notification to their draft board.

College seniors who do not plan to attend graduate school will be reclassified by their draft boards in May of their senior year. If they are not deferred again, under current conditions, they would be drafted by July.

All branches of the service are using the draft at the current time to fill their quotas. Draftees must serve a minimum of 21 months. Those enlisting may enter reserve programs. Currently, however, waiting lists for such programs are lengthy, and a person may be drafted while on a waiting list.

Current policy is that all full-time students are working in the "national interest" and should not be drafted. If quotas are raised, however, local boards may have to cut down on deferments for certain students whose studies are lower in the priorities of national interests.

Frequently, students lose their 2-S deferment for failure to keep their local boards posted on their status. Selective Service advises young men to keep in touch with their local boards. Many fail to notify their boards in the mistaken belief that correspondence would tend to remind boards of their existence. In fact, says the Selective Service, correspondence will give the student advance warning of possible future trends.

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From the Past

Winter has come 'round to us once more and the general enthusiasm with which Hamilton students have always greeted it and its influence on them is much evidenced in the writings of some of our alumni. I cite the poetry of Ezra Pound '05:

Ancient Music

Winter is icummen in,
Lhude sing Goddamn,
Raineth drop and staineth slop,
And how the wind doth ramm!
Sing: Goddamm.
Skiddeth bus and sloppeth us,
An ague hath my ham.
Freezeth river, turneth liver,
Damn you, sing: Goddamm.
Goddamm, Goddamm, 'tis why I am, Goddamm,
So 'gainst the winter's balm.
Sing goddamm, damm, sing Goddamm.
Sing goddamm, sing goddamm, DAMM.

* * *

The Hamilton crowd has, in other years, made the best of winter. Until the 20's when the hill was paved, sledding made a fast, convenient and exciting way to go to the Village where most of the fraternity houses were located.

Runs down the hill were made at speeds up to 50 miles per hour; and the best claimed time between the east quad entrance to the college and the bridge over the Oriskany is 45 seconds. When the sleds had collected at the bottom of the hill the freshmen were expected to pull them up again.

* * *

Sunday, February 13, 1825
Hamilton College

"I anticipated much real enjoyment after getting to college, but was not aware of the barriers that here also intervene between man and the spotless goal at which all are aiming. . . I have just heard from a friend of mine who entered Amherst College last fall.

He says he has been obliged to quit the college on account of his mind getting into a state of despondancy, such as no person knows who has not felt it, in his own words.

He is in good circumstances, his situation is rather enviable than desperate, yet it appears that he has suffered all that happiness which was in his power to be destroyed by imaginary evils, by a mere fit of the hypocondria."

—Freshman diary of Austin Smith

To the Editor . . .

To the editor:

It is tragic that the administration of this college has not publicly reacted to the disappearance of the Viet Nam Petition from the library. This theft is more than an act of vandalism. It is an encroachment upon students' freedom of speech.

In the Spectator of November 12 there is an article about an analagous situation at Amherst. The president of Amherst told the students there that "The silent ones who stand idly by are almost as guilty as those who interfere physically with freedom of speech. . . They feel that the protection of free speech is not their concern." We believe that the protection of the students' freedom of speech is a primary responsibility of the administration. How can the failure of our administration to denounce those who stole the petition, and to publicly censure such acts, be regarded as other than an instance of deplorable apathy?

Sincerely,
Gary Kobran
Carl Deppe

ARTS and ENTERTAINMENT

Operas Aid Music At Marcy State

The Chapel Board has recently provided funds to give some thirty Marcy State adults the chance to use Hamilton's entertainment facilities as part of their music appreciation program.

Harry Weintraub, their instructor, explained the program is basically a study of the history of music. Is starts with Beethoven, goes back to Mozart and Haydn, jumps up to modern music, then again retreats to the development from Gregorian chant up through Bach.

The patients' own interest is great; some of them have wide musical experience, all of them are adults who have volunteered for the course, and some have wide musical experience. One was a concert pianist in the 30's, others have played or sung under such composers as Leopold Stokowski.

Some of the Board's funds are going to a series of filmed operas. The first was Beethoven's *Fidelio* to coincide with the group's study of Beethoven, shown last Monday in the Chemistry Auditorium.

Since the Board's plan is to make the movies free to Marcy and provide them indirectly to Hamilton people, non-Marcy people must pay admission to help defray the costs. But even out of thirty active students and faculty on the Board, only two showed for the first performance. Other operas are: the *Mikado* (Feb. 21), Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* (Mar. 21), and *Boris Gutenov* (April 18).

The Marcy patients are in touch with the Hill in other ways too. Mr. Pilkington has allowed them to use the books which Hamilton lends to the Marcy library, and Mr. Bonta gives Weintraub a free hand to select records from the library. The patients themselves often suggest records to study.

Furthermore, Weintraub hopes to bring the group up to hear Hill concerts such as that of the Paris Chamber Orchestra. And several Hamilton groups have volunteered performances: the Choir, the Brass Choir, and the Woodwind Ensemble.

Events of Interest

Movies

Uptown—*The Nanny,* Bette Davis

Avon — *Gypsy,* Rosalind Russell, Karl Malden, Natalie Wood; *The Music Man,* Robert Preston, Shirley Jones, Buddy Hackett

Olympic—*Sands of the Kalahari,* Stuart Whitman, Stanley Baker, Susannah York; *Situation Hopeless — But Not Serious,* Alec Guiness

Stanley—*The War Lord,* Charlton Heston, Richard Boone; *Gunmen of the Rio Grande,* Guy Madison.

Rialto — *Breakfast at Tiffany's,* Audrey Hepburn, George Peppard; *Sabrina,* Audrey Hepburn, Humphrey Bogart

Munson - Williams - Proctor Institute — *Cabin in the Sky,* an American musical with Ethel Waters, Lena Horne, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong. The Lord and the devil struggle for the soul of Little Joe, assisted by his church-going wife and a collection of gamblers, drinking companions, and a seductress. An all-Negro cast with "Happiness Is Just a Thing Called Joe," "Consequences," and "Taking a Chance on Love." Dec. 8 only, 7 and 9 p.m., MWP members.

Some of the 140 singers rest between movements at Haydn's Mass, which was presented on Sunday, Nov. 21 in the gymnasium.

Hill, Sarah Lawrence Choirs Sing; Haydn Mass Performance Competent

—by Dirk Milici

The Hamilton College Choir made its first appearance the Sunday before Thanksgiving in a joint concert with the Sarah Lawrence Choir; the results were fairly good, but there are reasons to expect better.

One problem the choir must fight is its present size, which is anything from a fifth to a third smaller than Hill choirs of previous years.

A far greater problem for the Haydn concert was in the planning which forced the choirs to rehearse a total of eight hours in the two days before performance. The strain of such rehearsing kept their voices from being at a peak.

In the first part of the program the Hamilton choir sang mostly motets, which it did alone. The pieces were unusually somber because the tenors, though better disciplined, could not match the basses in strength or quality; at times one or two tenors seemed to be shouting rather than singing.

Sarah Lawrence Violinist Pam Parke

By contrast, the Brass Choir, directed so well by Prof. Stephen Bonta that it performed without him on the stage, played fast and lively, perhaps too lively at times. *Ricerar in the Twelfth Tone* and *Tulerunt Dominum* were their two best pieces. The brass at Hamilton has greatly improved in the recent past, and it seems ready to continue its rise.

Sarah Lawrence's European Touring Chorus was quite good in its series of light-hearted pieces, especially in the Bartok. With Director Harold Aks pointing the way, they showed both quickness and pureness of sound, though at times the echoing qualities of the gym made lyrics unintelligible.

Alastair Cassels-Brown directs combined Hamilton and Sarah Lawrence Choirs in Haydn's Lord Nelson Mass.

The major piece of the concert, Haydn's *Mass in D Minor* (the 'Nelson Mass'), was successful. Director Alastair Cassels-Brown managed to make it a whole fabric rather than a patchwork, in spite of some rough spots and some missed entrances and exits.

The performance, rarely below being competent and usually above that, was especially good at the beginning (in parts of the *Kyrie* and *Gloria*) and in the *Credo,* at the end. Places where the tenors had to sing high pitches softly were weak spots because such parts are exposed; but where the choirs joined the effect was good.

Only the soloists — excepting Vivian Marasco, the soprano, who redeemed occasional lapses with sheer strength and quality of voice—were beyond their depth. They were usually weak, missed some cues, and now and then were just plain out of their range.

The real fault is less in singing than in planning—the choir was not really ready for the concert. (The Dante concert on the same day and the lack of programs were also organizational mistakes.) The choir could have used more rehearsals which would not have so strained voices in the days before the concert.

Review of Fall 'Continental' Praises It as 'Well-Crafted'

—by Robert Lipman

The smaller size and the "Suede Finish" paper make the new issue of the *Continental* seem more like a literary review and less like a literary supplement of the *Spectator* (which it always seemed to be to me) than the old glossy-paged *Continental.*

This format is further enhanced by placement of the only art work, Weiler's excellent sketch, on the cover rather than inside; this emphasizes the *Continental's* literary position.

Unfortunately, Bob Bilheimer has sandwiched poetry between pages of prose (I'm sure John Gordon is insulted that his story is listed under "Prose."), and if the reader does not check off the poems he has read in the table of contents, he may skip Hildebrand's poem or another that suddenly appears as he is reading a story and then disappears, to be forgotten, when the page is turned to finish the story.

Bilheimer, I am sure, realized this, because he put his poems gloriously alone on the first and last pages. Of course, he may have placed them there because he had a sneaking suspicion that few people read more than the first or last page, whichever is more convenient. The literary *cognoscenti,* that is those who read "The Jaundied I" but not "The Hot Corner," the Arts and Entertainment section but not the *Spectator's* editorials, however, should appreciate Bilheimer's poems and be encouraged to continue reading.

In his first poem, "On Getting Married," Bilheimer works his conceit, a bow and string, too hard. He feels that he cannot sustain the tension of the analogy, of a symbol, and in the last line, laughing, he discards the tension of the conceit and of "the two way love." The last poem, "The Laughing Time," continues the theme of contrast between a world of symbols and a world of emotion. The actor, who can only be "ever so upset," realizes that his life is not one of true feelings. He can express his ideas only in a metaphor or in the language of the stage: the actor is merely a rock in a stream, while the other's part is "the stream itself,'" a moving force.

One of the poems that pops out from the prose like a picture in a child's storybook is Ghebreiohannes' "Mother and Me." Unfortunately, it is marred by a slight confusion in the second line of the first verse. "Hot, sandy beach" is inconsistent with "deep, dense forest" and "Out of common, human reach." But the poem—the refrain makes it a song—is beautiful because of its apparent simplicity. The development by stanza is from a general feeling of seclusion ("Out of common, human reach") to a personal feeling of seclusion which changes "human reach" to "Swearing by dry, rough hand," to the sorrow of a dull, daily life to, finally, a bliss in this isolated existence. The final two words in most of the lines in each stanza are almost in apposition with the preceding word; they are almost unnecessary to the poem. This effect, helped by an omission of articles (an, a, the) creates a world of value where fact is not important. Without the last two words of each line, except the last, in the third stanza, the stanza still retains its meaning:

Surviving an meagre, . . .,
Ignoring the empty, . . .,
Submissive to old, . . .,
In our routine, . . .,
Once lived Mother and Me.

The poetry is widely different in style, but some poems are strikingly similar in theme. Several poems generate the ironic bitterness which the naive feel when they meet the unfeeling world. Three of these poems are, coincidentally enough, entitled "A Poem," I think because the authors, frustrated "in this mathematical world," wished to make sure that their feelings were still poetry, not merely "the passionless and precise" music of the spheres, by calling them poems. Castrataro's "Poem" is repetitive, or, rather, the second stanza would be better as a first stanza and the first stanza would be better if it were omitted. The irony in the last stanza, "Hasn't anyone tried, etc." is so fierce that the phrase "As comfort approaches zero" seems to be a fuddled curse. He spits, and the spittle lands on his chin.

Gordon's story twists the theme of innocence in a heartless world another turn. If one can get through this story of a sentimental little girl called Sharie who writes her thoughts for the day in her diary and whose father kills a litter of kittens, the family dog and a horse all in one weekend, then the story becomes more sophisticated. Sharie is not a "poor pathetic sparrow" who is trying to get out of a cage. As she says, she is "a soft-hearted person" and she doesn't want to get used to harsh realities. The father does not seem to be as heartless as Sharie believes; she is being dramatic. She is an actor with her "dramatically mussed hair" and her drawer full of cosmetics, sort of stage makeup. she is a person, like the person in Castrataro's poem, who is happy when she is melancholy.

Finally, Black's essay raises the *Continental* almost to the level of a literary review. His interpretation of the play is reinforced by many quotations and scene summaries so that even if one did not see the production here, he could understand the action and meaning of the play.

If I have lingered too long over interpretation rather than criticism of these poems, it is because I wanted to suggest that the poems and the story are well-crafted pieces and not the random outpourings of anguished little souls. Criticism is primarily useful to the writer. Interpretation is helpful to the reader.

The *Continental* is usually read once or briefly scanned, and usually this is all it deserves. However, the editors, by aborting the earlier issue, have been able to publish a *Continental* worthy of reading and rereading once more.

Charlatans Reading Ajax

On Dec. 9-11, at 8 p.m. in the Minor Theater, the Charlatans will present a reading production of Ajax, written by Sophocles, twenty-four centuries ago.

Although it is a reading, it will not be staged as a conventional reading, with actors sitting or standing at lecturns. The performance will be a compromise which will include movement as well as the actors can manage it holding scripts.

The production of the play, co-directed by John Gordon and Dirk Milici, will last slightly more than an hour and will be in costume. Lights will be used to suggest motion and cover the changes of scene, rather than have the actors try to perform all the motions that a normal production would call for.

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State_____ Zip Code_____

P.S. Send my membership card anyway. It should be good for a laugh or two!

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Danforth Award

David R. Millar, instructor in history, has been awarded a Danforth Teacher Grant for 1966-1967.

He will use the grant to complete an institutional study of the colonial militia. Millar will spend most of his time studying here at Hamilton but will also do some work at Cornell and at other libraries.

Danforth Teacher Grants have been awarded to 50 faculty members from colleges and universities across the country. The men and women were chosen from 435 nominations provided by the deans of accredited senior colleges and universities in the United States.

Selection was made on the basis of academic ability, personal qualities, promising success in teaching, and religious commitment and inquiry in the candidate's own faith.

The Danforth Teacher Grant program was established in 1954 to enable men and women already serving as full-time faculty members to complete programs of graduate study.

The award provides a calendar year of graduate study in a university of the candidate's choosing with reappointment offered on a competitive basis. The stipend is determined by the candidate's salary and number of dependents.

Cooper Makes Night Visit to Dunham

In order to study freshman living and study conditions, Richard Couper, vice president of the College, spent last Monday night in Dunham Dormitory. Couper's visit, which was unannounced to the freshmen, was the result of an investigation by the Committee for Studies to determine the influence of Dunham on the academic performance of the freshman class.

Langdon Rockwell, Chairman of the Committee, said that his group was particularly concerned by reports that conditions in Dunham were largely responsible for the poor performance of some freshmen. In a memorandum to the Committee, Associate Dean Hadley DePuy mentioned that academic averages of Dunham residents varied greatly from corridor to corridor, a fact "likely due to differences in supervision."

Couper's arrival at 130 Dunham early Monday evening was known only to the three freshmen who normally share that suite. He read for a few hours, wandered through the corridors for 45 minutes, and then turned in at midnight, and "slept solidly," he said, until 7 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Couper said that from his visit, he was able to reaffirm several problems that the committee had discussed. He said that he is especially concerned with the condition of Dunham's basement, which he found "unappealing, unattractive, and condusive to mayhem." He later suggested that the area might be better used if it were broken up by partitions.

Couper also noted the poor sound-proofing in Dunham, commenting that "noise travels both vertically and horizontally." Likewise, he felt that the small lounges at the end of each wing "should have been placed in the middle of the halls so as to break up the long corridors and be more central for student use." Their present location makes them extremely vulnerable to students entering and leaving the building, so that study in them is virtually impossible.

Couper thought that his night in Dunham was worthwhile, but noted that more time will have to be spent there before any firm conclusions can be reached. He emphasized that the night following a recess might produce different study conditions than, for example, nights prior to exams or houseparties.

Couper has personally visited Brown, Haverford, and Colgate to examine student housing facilities. He said that he was particularly impressed with two of Colgate's upperclassmen dormitories, which are presently under construction.

Elsewhere

—by Alex Cruden, Exchange Editor

CONFRONTATION AT COLGATE

Until a few weeks ago, Terry Allen worked at the University Library. Then he began to grow a beard. This offended D. Brownell Dana, acting circulation librarian. Dana said Allen could either shave or leave.

Allen said to Dana, "Is there a rule, a rational basis for dismissal, or is it personal prejudice?"

Dana said to the Colgate *Maroon*. "I have no particular prejudice against beards." He added, "But I don't like them on most people."

Later, Allen said "I have no intention to shave until Christmas." He is not keeping his beard in protest, he said. He does not feel that growing a beard has any possibility of being a protest, he said. He merely wants to grow a beard.

NIMMING AT WESLEYAN

Campus thievery is reaching alarming proportions, the Wesleyan *Argus* reports. Benches, tables, lamps, and fire extinguishers have been removed from residence areas. The library is losing well over $1000 worth of books each year, and the dining halls and snack bar are currently missing 47 chairs, 60 stainless steel pitchers, and a "huge amount of glassware." In addition, two weeks ago someone removed an entire hi-fi unit from the freshman snack bar.

REVOLUTION AT HOLYOKE?

"We need a sexual revolution," said Dr. Lester Kirkendall in a recent lecture at Mount Holyoke. Offering advice freely with his observations, Kirkendall said there was a need for careful and thoughtful re-assessment of the foundations of students' moral judgments. He suggested that virginity, or the lack of it, is rather absurd as the single standard of a so-called morality. In concluding, he called for greater understanding of the problems at hand and more openness in meeting them.

FREEDOM AT HARPUR?

On the other hand, a letter to the editor of the *Colonial News* asked "Are Harpur students against sexual freedom?" The writer's concern was prompted by the small attendance at the first meeting of the campus League of Sexual Freedom. She was the only one present.

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WEIDMAN FROM PARIS

DeGaulle Leads Slate in French Elections; Sunday's Voting Has Universal Suffrage

—by Jeff Weidman on the Junior Year Abroad Program

PARIS, NOV. 23

General Charles de Gaulle celebrated his 75th birthday yesterday, many Frenchmen mourned the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, and the first snow flurries of the year filtered down from a grey Parisien sky.

Today the sun is shining brightly, and the atmosphere of Paris has become tense with controversy over the presidential campaign, which officially began Nov. 20. Although election day is Dec. 5 and there are six candidates for the highest position in the Republic, there is little doubt in most minds that the next president will again be — General de Gaulle.

Yet, there are several factors that make this campaign very different from those of the past, and extremely interesting in spite of the seemingly inevitable results.

Universal Suffrage

For the first time in the history of France, universal suffrage will be instituted for the election of the President of the Republic. And wherever one turns, there are signs urging citizens to vote; the radio and television are constantly bombarding one with slogans to "get out the vote;" and if one finds that he is unable to get to the polls, there are numerous complicated ways that one can cast his ballot.

It appears that Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity will be assured on Dec. 5, 1965.

The five candidates, which oppose Gen. de Gaulle's regime, are Francois Mitterrand, the leftist candidate; Pierre Marcilhacy, a fringe candidate; Marcel Barbu, a Saint-Simonist; Jean Lecanuet, the candidate of the center; and Jean-Louis Tixier-Vigancour, a representative from the extreme right.

The great controversy has thus far been between these opposition candidates, and Gen. de Gaulle has refrained from making any television appearances, for it is said that he believes that the public already knows exactly what his policies and platform are.

His lone argument is that "a vote for me is a vote for stability." He has also stated that if he is not elected, there will be anarchy. His argument also follows that why should Frenchmen risk the possibility of a complete disorganization and falling apart of security by rashly electing someone who is not proven and who will only bring trouble.

However, there are large groups that question his premise that "stability is safer than the unknowns of change," and find his arguments unsound.

They question the health of the 75-year-old General, and many fear that he might die or have a breakdown while in office. The term in office is seven years. The second question that has been raised concerns the problem of succession. De Gaulle on several occasions has noted his preference for Pompidou and Debre, two candidates that are not greatly favored by the public.

Finally, a third argument against de Gaulle's candidacy was recently put forth by M. Lecanuet, the candidate from the center, in a television appearance. Lecanuet contends that great leaders such as Churchill and Kennedy never said that after them anarchy would reign.

Mitterrand and Lecanuet

The election race already appears to have been narrowed down to deGaulle and two opposition candidates: Mitterrand and Lecanuet. Mitterrand, as a leftist candidate, is primarily concerned with social justice. He contends that the privileges of power have never been so misused or carried to such extremes since Napoleon III, as under de Gaulle. Supported by the French Communist Party, which represents millions of workers, he says that he seeks to take the rule, the destiny of France out of the hands of one man, and give it to the people to whom, he says, it rightfully belongs.

Lecanuet, who at 45 is nearly the same age as was de Gaulle when the General was the saviour of France, is representative of the kind of youthfulness that has returned to French politics. Concerned with building a modern France and constructing a unified Europe, he is the protege of Robert Schumann, the noted French lawyer and politician. Although his specific platform is difficult to define, it is clear that he has popular following, and is regarded by many as the new, young de Gaulle for France.

Yet nevertheless, according to recent public opinion polls, deGaulle appears to have 60 per cent of the French people behind him, enough to re-elect hom on the first ballot.

And if this is the final result, General Charles de Gaulle will once again mount his throne on Dec. 6 for another seven years at Versailles. Stability, he has the French people convinced, is better than anarchy. And who wants to disappoint Louis XIV?

Fair Campaigns . .

(Continued from Page 9)

in 1964 by *Fair Comment,* television and radio spot announcements warning voters of smear tactics, a high school teaching aids program, liaison with college political science departments, and a network of volunteer Committee observers in most states.

But Felknor explained that he is not against the old fashioned political tactics of name calling and polemics; "they are what I regard as acceptable campaign hyperbole. What we do object to is the presentation of falsehoods in the guise of facts."

Felknor, who was born in Oak Park, Ill., in 1921, and attended the University of Wisconsin, is the author of the Committee's pamphlet, "Fair Play in Politics," and of a book on dirty campaigning, tentatively titled *The Flexible Truth,* which will be published by W. W. Norton & Co. next September.

Catholic To Speak About Censorship, Voice of Religion

Father Gerard S. Sloyan, chairman of the Department of Education at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., will present the third Morron Lecture of the year, Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in the Chapel.

Father Sloyan, who has lectured twice before in the Morron series, will speak on the subject, "Religion Has Something to Say about Censorship of Literature and the Arts—a Roman Catholic View."

Censorship will also be discussed in the fourth Morron Lecture of the year, "a Protestant View" of the same subject, to be delivered by Professor Alastair McKinnon of McGill University in Montreal.

Pro-Civil Rights Newspaper . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

includes fulltime reporters in most of Alabama's larger cities. The reporters, along with several stringers — people who submit stories on an item basis — compose a fairly sensitive network throughout the state.

In addition to gathering news, the reporters also serve as public relations men, distributors and advertising salesmen, all for $20 a week plus expenses. The staff is composed mostly of young men and women who are either just out of college or, as in at least one case, who are taking a nonvoluntary sabbatical.

The *Courier* often goes out of its way to say something nice about "the enemy." In a story about Matt Murphy, the Klan lawyer, it was pointed out that at one time he had helped several Negroes be admitted to the state bar, and the *Courier* was one of the few newspapers which did not call the acquittal of Thomas Coleman in Hayneville a "travesty of justice." The paper even ran a story that had some good things to say about Robert Shelton.

How much effect the *Southern Courier* is having in Alabama is a difficult thing to measure. Of the approximately 15,000 readers, 90 per cent are Negro, and chronicling injustice for an Alabama Negro is redundant; also, of the 90 per cent, how many readers are actively interested in civil

But in spite of the doubts and difficulties, one effect of the *Courier* has been to add a rights is open to question. sense of dignity to portions of the civil rights movement in the state. Last week in Eutaw, where the *Courier* has been covering demonstrations, a venerable Negro gentleman approached a reporter after having seen a copy of the newspaper for the first time.

"You know," he said, "this is the first time I ever saw a Negro on the front page when he ain't committed no crime. Thank the Lord for the *Southern Courier.*"

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Campaign Specalist Lectures

Bruce L. Felknor, executive director of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Inc., addressed two public speaking classes last Monday in Kirkland lounge on the functions of the FCPC and the history of dirty political campaigns.

Felknor, who has recently been appointed Visiting Lecturer to the Speech and Theater Department, will replace Prof. Charles L. Todd, who will spend next semester at San Francisco State University on a faculty fellowship.

The Fair Campaign Practices Committee came into existence in 1960, according to Felknor, as a result of certain investigations by a Senate sub-committee of "some particularly hairy campaign practices of the 1950's."

The sub-committee concluded that further legislation could do less in curbing unfair campaign practices than a committee of distinguished citizens from both parties.

"But even what we can do at the moment," said Felknor, "adds up to precious little. Rather, we serve more as a court of appeals to which candidates can complain."

Felknor cited two examples of unfair campaign practices in the 1964 Johnson-Goldwater campaign. The two television films sponsored by the Democrats, which depicted a young girl counting the petals on a daisy to the count-down before an atomic blast, and a girl lapping an ice cream cone which was "safe" from Strontium 90, were both "dishonest and damaging," said Felknor. "We finally persuaded the Democrats to abandon both films dealing with atomic fallout after they had been televised once."

He also cited a film entitled "Choice," which had been sponsored by the Citizens for Goldwater and Miller and endorsed by the Mothers for a Moral America. "This film was dishonest from top to bottom," said Felknor. Narrated by Raymond Massey, the

Mr. Bruce Faulknor

film went on the dishonest assumption that "all had been dandy-keen in the U.S. prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, but from this point onward, the Johnson Administration had been responsible for everything going downhill," said Felknor.

The movie, which depicted, among several other things, a man in a fig leaf, a girl in a topless bathing suit, and the titles of several "dirty" books, was based on the theme that Johnson had done this all alone.

"It was especially damaging," said Felknor, "under the circumstances of the Walter Jenkins, Bobby Baker, and Billy Sol Estes cases."

"We got hold of Jimmy Doolittle, head of the Citizens Committee for Goldwater and Miller," said Felknor, "and challenged him to either take full responsibility for the film or withdraw it. It was withdrawn."

Felknor said that the FCPC has no legislative power to control campaign practices, and that "we should not tell them what to do or not to do. The Committee offers a form of reference, a code, and serves as a yardstick" by which to measure the ethics of campaign practices.

He described the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon campaign as one of the "dirtiest" of the 45 Presidential campaigns in United States history.

"The religious issue was very important in that campaign . . . and the Peele group, chiefly composed of anti-Catholics, tried to work up great controversy regarding John F. Kennedy and the Catholic Church. One wonders how they would have reacted to Haley's comet,' he said.

The Fair Campaign Practices Committee is presently conducting a state-by-state study of Dial-A-Smear, an unethical telephone tactic, by which certain anonymous groups spread falacious information, designed to affect campaigns and elections.

Felknor inaugurated the study, a quarterly *Bulletin* supplanted

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The Hot Corner

PROSPECTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL HOCKEY SEASON

—by Paul Streitz

"This is a team well worth watching," said coach Greg Batt in an interview this week. Batt was hesitant to predict the win-lose record for this year's varsity hockey team, but he said that it will be a substantial improvement over the records of Hamilton teams of the past few years. Hamilton will have two offensive lines with good scoring potential, and, for the first time in four years, the team will have two defensive lines.

The first offensive line will have Tom Wheeler at center, Jim Goodfellow at right wing, and Ted Pitcher at left wing. Batt said that the combination of Goodfellow and Wheeler should be his best offensive combination since he had Timmy Norbeck and Coley Burke in the 1959-60. season. The second offensive line will have three sophomores: Bob Drummond at center, Stod Melhado at right wing, and Joel Kennedy at left wing. This line has not scored as well as the first line, but Batt said he expects it to improve as the season progresses. The third offensive line will have Stu March at center, Ron Rubin at right wing and Steve Fuchs at left wing.

Barry Seaman will play right defense and Pete Chapin left defense on the first line. Batt said that he was somewhat hesitant to put Seaman on defense, but added that Seaman and Chapin have worked very well as a combination and that Seaman has consistently improved as a defenseman. The second defense will have Bruce Nelson at right and Chuck Perry at left.

Art Bloom will start at goalie and will be backed up by Bill Semple. Batt said that he has given Bloom the starting position because of his continued improvement this year and his varsity experience. Batt had nothing but praise for Art Bloom's development as a hockey goalie. He cited Bloom's game last year against Army as one in which Bloom made saves "that he (Batt) hadn't seen Ted Marks make." These saves, he explained, came on "close-in" shots where only fast reflexes can prevent a goal.

When asked what he attributed the apparent revival of Hamilton hockey to, Batt cited the efforts of the Athletic Department and the Admissions Office. Three years ago the Athletic Department sent letters to alumni and friends in secondary education asking them to inform the College of any hockey players who might be interested in coming to Hamilton. Batt said that he traveled with members of the Admissions Office to several schools to interest players in Hamilton. This "semi-recruiting effort," as Batt termed it, eventually lead to nine members of Hamilton's fifteen-man varsity squad coming to the Hill.

Sidney Bennett, Secretary of Admissions, said that the student hockey player is relatively harder to obtain than any other athlete because of the comparatively few players in this country. But he also noted that Greek majors are even rarer and are admitted more readily than hockey players. Bennett also said that the letter inquiring about hockey players offended many alumni and friends of the College who misinterpreted it as an indication that Hamilton was lowering its standards and trying to buy athletes. Bennett said that Hamilton's policies were the same as those of other schools our size and caliber and gave Amherst as an example of a similar school that is unable to produce respectable hockey teams.

Hamilton policy regarding the recruitment of athletes can best be described as altruistic. Obviously a hockey player who longs to play in the Boston Arena will not be happy at Hamilton and should not be admitted. But a hockey player who wants to play for a school that puts academics first and athletics second could be satisfied playing Hamilton's caliber of hockey and should be informed of Hamilton's interest in him.

Greg Batt said that he knew of several instances where boys who could have come to Hamilton went to schools that recruited heavily for hockey players, played on the freshman team, and then were cut from the squad at the varsity level. These students, he said, would have been wiser to go to a school whose athletic competition is less intense, where they could have played varsity hockey for three years and contributed something to the school while playing a sport they enjoyed. Batt concluded that Hamilton's modest efforts have been an attempt to put hockey back at its proper level. These efforts, he said, meant to neither over-emphasize or de-emphasize hockey, but to produce respectable teams at Hamilton's level of play, so that the games might be fully enjoyed by the college community.

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Hoopsters to Face Tough First Games

—by Jim Nelson

Jazz Weekend is a big one for Ken Patrick and his Continental hoopsters as they open their season tonight with an away tilt against a tough Hobart squad, and then return to the Hill for a second, equally tough contest against their perennial rivals from Union College tomorrow. It's not the ideal season debut, but Coach Patrick is full of enthusiasm over his experienced and well balanced team who will be out to better their 8-7 record of last year.

In naming his starting five, Patrick was quick to point out the conspicuous lack of height that could be a major problem for the team when it faces rivals of stratospheric stature. Co-captain Marty Hilfinger at 6'3", will be starting at the center slot; helping him clear the boards will be forwards Bruce Lundburg, 6'3", and Bill Ernstrom, 5'11". Co-captain Jay Owen, 5'10", and Bob Schulze, 6', will be back in the guard slots.

Coach Patrick was full of praise for the two Senior co-captains, Jay Owen and Marty Hilfinger. "Jay is a good leader. Although he isn't big in the scoring column, he knows how to drive the team and set up plays." "Marty really isn't tall, but he comes off the defensive boards with a lot of rebounds."

Against Hobart tonight, Patrick will be sending Bill Hunnicut, at 6'4", and Bob Adams, at 6', in at the forward spots to replace his starters if they tire. In addition, he will shuttle 5'11" junior guard Don Root in and out for Owen and Schulze.

As for Hobart, Coach Patrick has only the memory of last year's defeat and the 36-point performance of Hobart's star guard, Tom Sparks. However, he also remembers Bill Ernstrom's 38 point total at Union last year and feels that he has little basis for predicting the outcome of either game.

The Blue also has a strong crop of sophomores this year with Walt Daub, Bill Pomeroy, Bob Berger, and Larry Olney all out for the varsity after a season of training under frosh coach Don Jones.

An interesting feature of Coach Patrick's plans for the season concerns his traveling team. Due to the big turnout, he will rotate his last five men for the away games.

The '65-'66 schedule will also feature a few changes. Fairleigh Dickenson and Franklin and Marshall have been dropped from the slate, while Stevens Tech and a two-game series with Utica College have been added. Despite the changes, the Blue netmen will still face the big boys from Rochester, along with Norwich and St. Lawrence, and can look forward to an exciting season.

Co-captain Marty Hilfinger '66 leaps for a rebound in a practice session this week in preparation for tonight's game with Hobart. The hoopsters will meet Union tomorrow night at 7:00 in the Gym.

Goal tender Art Bloom '67 foils a first-line attempt of Jim Goodfellow '67 and Bob Drummond '68 to score in a practice game before the University of Vermont game tonight. Tomorrow the squad will face Norwich.

Hockey Prospects Look Good; To Meet Norwich on Saturday

The varsity hockey team opens its season with two home games this weekend. Tonight the team will play the University of Vermont at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon they will face off against Norwich at 2 p.m. The Blue, with more depth than in recent years, has a strong offense and four reliable defensemen, according to Coach Greg Batt.

The team's schedule has been revised since last year, dropping two games with Cornell and picking up R.P.I., M.I.T., and the University of Vermont. The University of Pennsylvania has also been dropped from the schedule, but Hamilton will face Penn. in a benefit game in New Jersey on February 5.

Vermont and Norwich are both young squads, the former having only six returning lettermen and the latter, seven. Norwich, perenially strong, was picked by a coaches' poll to place fifth in the E.C.A.C. Not much is known about Vermont, except that hockey was just revived there three years ago, and this year the schedule is being expanded.

Batt remarked, "We are a young team, with two seniors, four juniors, and nine sophomores, but I think we can make up for the lack of experience with spirit. The team decided to come back from Thanksgiving recess early, and we had double sessions over the weekend. The team is in excellent physical condition, and is ready to play."

Swim Coach Is Optimistic About Upcoming Season

—by Scott Vickers

With the winter sports season beginning this weekend, swimming mentor Al Waterfield indicated hopes for at least a 50-50 record in pool competition.

He is optimistic about the opening meet with Harpur, tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. He said that its strength has "decreased considerably since last year. They have only five veterans from the previous squad of 24, and the team as a whole looks a lot easier to beat."

He indicated that the Hamilton squad will probably win most stroke races, although there are a few which could go either way. Harpur's only strong point is the medley relay, and he said that it should be closely contested, along with the 50- and 100-yard dashes, "always exciting because of their short duration and relatively high speed."

Waterfield said that he has great faith in Bruce Mohl, a veritable maestro who "should break varsity records in anything he swims." He expects Mohl to smash the standing individual medley record tomorrow and the backstroke time in a future meet.

"Scott Young is now very close to beating the records in the 200- and 500-yard freestyle races," said Waterfield. He expects these marks to topple soon, possibly this weekend. Other notables, mostly new men on the varsity roster, are John Curtis, Neil McBride, Bill Packard and Bob Stephany.

With all this talent swimming for him, Waterfield said that he still regrets the "lack of experienced breast strokers and butterflyers," which leaves a soft spot in an otherwise sound team. The remedy lies, he said, with the freshman team, which should produce just what the team needs for next year. Bill Kinner (butterfly) and several others have turned in good practice times.

When asked who would give him the toughest competition, Waterfield replied, "Brockport is very strong, by far the most powerful group in the league. We have little chance of gaining anything from them."

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